THOUSANDS SIGN THEIR PETITIONS.

THEIR MARCH TO THE BALLOT-BOX IS NOT WHOLLY WITHOUT OBSTACLES - OUT-

> SPOKEN OPPOSITION MET AS WELL AS HEARTY CO-OPERATION.

has been drawn sharply on the question of "equal suffrage," and it is by no means certain that there State Constitution which would eliminate the word "male" as a qualification for voters. One of the leaders in the new suffrage movement, who is also a leader in society, confessed as much yes-terday in a conversation with a Tribune reporter in her charming home in Fifth-ave.

"We have more trouble with the women than with the men." she said, speaking of the work of obtaining signatures to the petition to the Constitutional Convention, "and the women who refuse to sign are nearly as many as those who give their signatures to the petitions. Many of the men are chivalrous enough to sign the petitions, even if they are not heartly in favor of the movement. but to is different with the women who are opposed to us. The women say they do not want to vote, and they will not sign the petitions for that rea-son. They do not care to argue about the moral ns for the movement. They simply make it a onvenience. The opposition has been increased since the newspapers began to print articles about the movement. Women in society do not want to nection with the woman suffrage work. It would have been better for the movement if it could have sen carried on more quietly and with less publicity. For that reason we have been opposed to having the meetings and receptions reported.

"Have there been any speeches in opposition to the movement at such meetings?" she was asked, she replied, "and in fact we have arranged to have both sides of the question dis cussed at some of the meetings. The Rev. Dr. Huntington was invited to the meeting at Mrs. Haggin's last Friday to speak against equal suffrage, and he spoke for an hour, giving his reasons why he thought women should not vote. It was reported afterward that he had spoken in favor of equal suffrage, and I see that he has taken the trouble to write to The Tribune and correct that report. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford spoke at a previous meeting in favor of the new movement, and spoke warmly in favor of giving to women the newspapers as having made a speech against the movement. We have had difficulty in finding men who were willing to speak against equal suffrag at the meetings. H. H. Boyesen, the writer, made speech at one of the meetings, and while he said he was in favor of equal suffrage some time, he did not think the time had arrived when women should vote in this country. One of the women present said his speech showed he was a foreigner and did not fully understand the women in this country, but of course that was wrong. He has been in this country twenty years, and he married

THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE MOVEMENT. What are the arguments which are made

against the new movement at the meetings' "The old, old arguments that it would degrade women to vote, or that the best women would not women vote, or that the women would have to serve on juries if they voted. There have been no new arguments against equal suffrage that I have

'Have you heard it said at any of the meetings that equal suffrage would tend to make men less

'Yes, but the answer to that is that men should show their chivalry by giving to women the right to vote. As Mrs. Montgomery, of Rochester, said st., yesterday, the new movement is not to be con-sidered as a revolution, but as an evolution. Woman was made to be a comfort and a help to man, and the will be a greater help when she has the right to cast a ballot. The statement was made at the meeting that one of the women interested in the new movement had made a personal canvass of the election district in which she lives, and had even gone into the liquor stores in the district in order to ask the men to sign the petition to the Constitutional Convention. The liquor-declers all refused to sign the petition, and their refusal is a powerful argument in favor of equal suffrage. It the women voted, there would soon be an end to the power of the rum traffic is politics, and the liquor-declers know it."

Mrs. Montgomery, who has spoken at several of the meetings in this city, went to Philadelphia yesterday. Frederic R. Coudert has been an effective speaker at some of the meetings. Mrs. Eduabeth Cady Stanton spoke at a meeting of working women in Rivington-st. on Monday evening, and outlined the ways in which the women who were obliged to support themselves by working in the factories would be benefited by the right to vote. The Rev. Mr. Grant, of the Church of the Ascension, also spoke at that meeting in favor of equal suffrage. was made to be a comfort and a help to man, and

MRS. JONES OPPOSES THE MOVEMENT

Prominent among the women who are opposed R. Jones, of No. 21 East Eleventh-st.; Mrs. Freds ric Goodridge, of No. 250 Fifth-ave., and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, of No. 10 East Thirty-seventhrie Goodridge, of No. 250 Fifth-ave., and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, of No. 15 East Thirty-seventhst. In reply to an invitation to attend one of the meetings in favor of equal suffrage, Mrs. Jones recently wrote: "After having given the subject my best thought, and hearing arguments on both sides. I find I am thoroughly opposed to weman suffrage being a reality, I should certainly throw whatever influence I have into the other side; but in the mean time, as its advocates seem to have their minds immovably made up, and I happen to be rather busy, it hasn't seemed to be worth while to waste time at all these meetings." Other women who hold views similar to those expressed by Mrs. Jones have said that the new movement is only a hobby which will be discarded by society in time, and that if it was regarded as serious enough to make an impression upon the Constitutional Convention there would be a counter movement and a petition signed by thousands of the women in New-York protesting against a change in the qualifications for voters. One woman said she would as soon think of marching in a St. Patrick's Day parade as of elbowing her way into a voting booth. She declared that she had looked at one of the petitions to the Constitutional Convention, and it appeared to have been signed chiefly by servants.

There are said to be upward of 5,000 petitions in the hands of women who are keeping them for signatures at receptions or are making a canvass of election districts, and the average number of signatures on each petition is though to be about seventy. The young woman in charge of the petition at Sherry's yesterday said that no servants had signed there, but a great number of men had affixed their signatures to the petition. One man, after signing his name, had turned over the page and had written upon the blank side the following sentiment:

"When I take my pencil for high and noble purposes the spirit of my mother hovers over me."

sentiment:
"When I take my pencil for high and noble purposes the spirit of my mother hovers over me."—

A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

In addition to receiving signatures, the women who take turns in presiding at the petition counter at Sherry's also sell, for the advancement of the cause, a number of tracts and pamphlets containing arguments in favor of equal suffrage. One of the tracts contains a number of questions and answers in imitation of the Shorter Catechism. The chief arguments for equal suffrage are supposed to be indicated in portions of the dialogue ap-

Q .- Do the laws concern women? A .- They certainly do

Q.—Do the laws concern women? A.—They certainly do. Q.—May women not take part in making the laws which they must obey? A.—They may not. Men alone make the laws for men and women.
Q.—Who pay taxes? A.—Men and women.
Q.—Is the property of women taxed the same as that of men? A.—Histher as a rule.
Q.—Who may say how tax-moneys collected from women shall be used? A.—Men only.
Q.—May not a capable woman who runs her own farm or business have a vote in elections that concern her interests as much as those of men? A.—No, but the most incapable man in her employ may.
Q.—Why does a conscientious woman want to vote? A.—So she may help to enact laws that will better the conditions of society.
Q.—Who may vote? A.—All men, white or black, native or foreign, rich or poor, educated or ignorant, drunk or sober, may vote.
Q.—Would women vote if the privilege were granted

ober, may vote.

Q.—Would women vote if the privilege were granted ten?

A.—In Wyoming a greater percentage of women one than men, and that, too, when it is often necessary walk or drive many miles to the politing places.

The New-York City Woman Suffrage League, of

which Lillie Devereux Blake is the president, has issued a call for a meeting of citizens of the Xith Assembly District in the house of Mrs. Phillips, at No. 19 West Thirty-eighth-st., this evening, and speeches will be made by Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Helene Gardener and others.

AMERICAN ARMS SEIZED IN CUEA.

Collector Kilbreth learned yesterday that a number en sent from this country to Cuba for the dis-Nucvitas by the Spanish Government. They were Alert, which sailed from this port on March 22. On

Alert, which salled from this port on March 22. On that day the vessel cleared with a cargo which, according to the manifest, was apparently made up of general merchandise.

Early yesterday morning Arturo Baldasano, Consul-General of Spain in this city, received word that 206 guns, small arms and ammunition had been seized on the Norwegian steamship Alert. The Consul-General went to the Custom House, and Coi-

CAPTAIN MILLER A COMMODORE.

HE WILL PROBABLY LEAVE THE NAVY VARD-SKETCH OF HIS NAVAL CAREER.

The retirement of Rear-Admiral John Irwin on Sunday last, not only promotes Commodore T. S. Skerrett to be rear-admiral, but also entitles Capin Joseph N. Miller, who commands the Vermon This takes him beyond the rank of command of single ship, hence he will be detached and ordered Boston Navy Yard, will be retired for age on July 25, it is believed that Captain Miller will be ordered

November 22, 1836, and was appointed to the Naval Academy on October 1, 1851. He graduated No. 3 tor at the academy, after a cruise in the Pacific, in was attached to the Paraguayan Expedition from October, 1858, to September, 1860, and was executive

### COLUMBIASIAW DEPARTMENTINGREASED

TWO PROPESSORS ADDED TO THE COLLEG FACULTY-CHANCES IN THE SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

an increase of twenty in the number of registered

### CONTRACTS FOR STREET PAVING.

The Board of Estimate yesterday approved the

The schooner Warren B. Potter came in yesterday from Georgetown, S. C., bringing the crew of the schooner Helen J. Holway, abandoned at sea. The Holway sailed from this port on April 3, with a cargo of coal and mustard in casks, for Brook line. She had good weather until Thatcher's island was reached. Then the wind came out of the northwas reached. Then the wind came out of the north-east and blew a gale for eight days. The schooner was driven down 150 miles east of Cupe May and suffered much damage from the fury of the winds and waves. The main boom was broken, the sails split, and the vessel labored so heavily in the tre-mendous sea which was running that ane spring a leak and the pumps were kept going night and day. All the men were pretty weil worn out, and the first mate and two sailors had to give up en-tirely.

tirely.

Signals of distress were set, and on April 15 the Potter came along and took off the crew, six in number. The Holway was in a sinking condition when she was abandoned. She was a small schooner, halling from Machiasport, Me.

# A LONG, HARD VOYAGE ENDED.

The new ship Lydgate, of Liverpoot, 229 tons, Captain Kidley, came into part on Monday night after a hard, long fight against the elements. She left Shields under Captain Shaw, December 2, and had a continuation of hard weatherly gales. ing a burricane her ballast shifted, and she put into the Azores on January 27, and afterward went lack to Queenstown, where she arrived on February 12, and sailed again, under Captain Kidley, on Febru-ary 28. She will load here for Shanghal.

EDWIN GOULD TO LEAVE HIS REGIMENT, Edwin Gould yesterday said that he was about to retire from the National Guard. His five years of service expired April 2, and he desires to give an opportunity to other young men to secure the Regiment, which he new holds, with the rank of captain. The pressure of business may have had some influence in inducing him to retire. Edwin Gould joined Troop A in 1888, but he hart list knee-cap one day in drill, so that riding became somewhat painful. In 1889 he decided to leave the troop but General Louis Fitzgerald introduced him to Colonel Kopper, then in command of the 71st Regiment. The Colonel persuaded young Gould not to abandon the militia, and he joined the 71st Regiment. His proficiency at the range and his knowledge of the qualifications of each marksman were so evident that he was made in spector of rifle practice. Regiment, which he new holds, with the rank of

OVERHEAD WIRES CUT IN WALLST ' The campaign against overhead wires which the city authorities are now conducting was carried into Wall-st. yesterday. Linemen began the raid in the morning, and got most of the work done by noon. About 150 wires were chopped down in all.

# MONEY FROM THE EARLE GUILD.

The Tribune has received from General Ferdinand P. Earle \$55 for distribution among the worthy poor. This amount has been taken from the Earle Guild poor box in the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth-st. This guild is not Broadway and Thirty-eighth-st. This guild is not now in active operation. In closing up the Earle Guild, which had been in operation for fifteen years in Earle's Hotel, it was the General's intention to open a similar guild at the Hotel New Netherland, "but," says General Earle, "Mr. William Waldorf Astor's arbitrary action has put a stop to the plan."

It has been the custom in recent years for the Earle Guild to issue tickets to the worthy poor, entitling the bearers to obtain at certain restaur-



# CARPETS.

# J. & J. DOBSON, 2 East 14th St.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO A "RIDER"

PUBLISHERS OFFOSE THE INCREASE OF POST

AGE ON PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Some of the publishers of cheap library and ilastrated serial periodical literature in New-York he mischlevous effects of the proposed "rider" to ate of postage on this class of matter to 8 cents

"If this mischievous 'rider' should pass, one of ne first effects will be to restrict the trade of consumds of merchants throughout the United be called consumers. Producers of this class of printed matter can no longer compete with the publishers of bound books, and the bound books will not sell so readily in these times, especially, because the effect will be to maintain prices of that grade which are now kept on a fair busis by reason of the existence of public libraries in almost all communities of reasonable population. But back of all this is the effect on both capital and labor. Money has been invested in 'prants' adapted to turning out these productions at a minimum cost. If we cannot sell, we cannot manufacture.

THREE JURORS IN ONE DAY.

are George Grosse, paumber, Na. 168 Second-ave, Eugene O. Middlelrook, printer, Na. 25 Vesey-st.

occupation by Assistant District-Atlants, McIntyre, "I am secretary of the Young Men's Christian

"I am secretary of the choose," suggested Mr. Melotare, booking at the scalor counsel for the prisoner. A round of languater went up, and trecorder Smyth called for order. He said he saw ho joke in this. The witness said he didn't know Mr. Brooke, or Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, either. He was excured by consent later.

Grosse, jurof No. 4, was accepted, although he said it would "break him all up" to find a verilet of guilty. He promised to judge the case fair.y.

A good many talesmen again failed to appear in court, atthough the Recorder had a monomed on Monday that he would impass a line of five in such cases. The names of Arthur H. Sertimer, the publisher, and Record Big in were called again, but neither responded. Assistant District-Attorney R. B. Martine, jr., added Mr. Meintyre in examining talesmen.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS CROWDED BY PUPILS The report of Superintendent Jasper, of the public sented to the Bonril of Education at its meeting 31 there were registered in the various parts of the city 168,965 pupils, and the average daily attendance is 154,835. Compared with the same month last year, these figures show an increase of 9.28 in the registration and 12,408 in the average daily

In the registration and 12,408 in the average daily attendance. It is an increase of over 20,000 in two years. The increase alone this year, Mr. Jasper says, is greater than the entire number of pupils in Albanz. The 12,468 pupils will more than fill five new schools.

Mayor Gilroy sent a letter yesterday to Senator Cantor regarding the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$1,500,000 in the purchase of sites and the construction of new school buildings, which, the Mayor thinks, ought to be passed. He wrote:

"I'nless if goes into effect, there is no way in which provision for the necessities of the remod system of this city can be kept up in the coming year. An addition to the school facilities is absolutely required for the accommodation of children of school age. Unless this bill passes, a whole year will be lost in the work of providing what is needed in these directions. You will oblige me very much by ascertaining the whereabouts of this measure and what is the obstacle to its progress."

Frederick Wolffe, a member of the New-York Cot Carl Ernst, the bankers, No. 55 Liberty-st., on November 25, 1892, giving his ante-dated check on the Mechanics' National Bank, of this city, for that the Mechanics National Bank, of this city, for that amount. This check was presented at the bank and it was pronounced worthless. The firm was about to begin proceedings against Wolffe when he asked an additional loan of \$500, agreeing to transfer to them his seat in the Cotton Exchange. This loan was made, but it was not paid, and Wolffe said that his certificate of membership was mislaid. The bankers learned that it had been pledged to a Boston bank, and yesterday had Wolffe arrested on an order by Judge McCarthy, of the City Court. He was committed to Ludlow-st, jail in default of \$1,000 ball.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR HAVE A DINNER.

Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar was officially inspected on Monday night by George Nicholson, Grand Junior Warden of the General Commandery of this State. Owing to the large number of visitors from the Grand Commaniery and the subordinate bodies, work was suspended, and the subordinate bodies, work was suspended, and after the proceedings in the asylum were finished a supper was served in the banquet hall of the Masonic Temple. Among the many who were received by Eminent Commander George F. Lawrie were Grand Commander John H. Bonnington, Deputy Grand Commander James W. Bowden, Grand Capitain General John A. Mapes, Grand Prelate the Rev. C. L. Twing, Grand Recorder Robert Macoy, Grand Sword Bearer James S. Manniag, Eminent Sir George R. Crawford, representative of the Grand Commanders of Louisiana; Eminent Sirs John F. Baldwin, George W. Skellen, Alfred Taylor, Eugene S. Eunsow, Stewart R. Bradburn, Wilson G. Fox, Frederick E. Davis, William J. Maxwell and George B. Briggs.

# TO LIMIT THE SYNOD'S POWER.

RESOLUTION BY THE NEW-YORK CLASSIS. SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF REFORMED CHURCH

rightzed to submit to the Classes without delay a proposition having in view the restriction of its own legiate Church, was carried by a vote of 28 to 14. The suggested amendment takes the form of an addition to Section 4, Article IX, which reads;

"The action of the General Synod on all matters which shall have been submitted by it to the Classes tained shall be declarative only.

The mover explained that the effect of the smendment would be to limit the power of the Synod to questions on which the mind of the Church at large. as expressed through the Classes, had not been eclared. In all other respects the power of the Synod would remain unimpaired. But it would no longer be possible for that body to ignore the wishes, or to override the decisions of the Classes, which directly represented the body of the Church. It had long been felt a grievance that the Synod should have the power to refer back to the Classes matters on which the opinion of the Church had been already ascertained.

The Rev. T. W. Chambers strongly opposed the resolution, contending that it would remove a valuable safeguard against ill-considered and hasty action on the part of the Church. He declared that the worst evil resulting from the section as it stands was an occasional delay in carrying the will of

was an occasional delay in carrying the will of the Church into effect.

In the discussion which followed humorous allied on was made to the modern suggestions, and even tendency, to abolish old-fashioned, obstructive bodies of an analogous nature, such as the United States Senate and the English Home of Lords.

The presidency of the Classes fell by rotation to the Rev. G. E. Talmades, of the Mott Haven Reformed Church. The Rev. Henry M. Cox, of the High Bridge Reformed Church, was clerk. About sixty ministers and laynen attended, representing twenty-two churches.

The report on church membership showed a total of S.50, representing an increase of 91 over last year. There are thirty-seven Sunday-schools, etended by 11,400 schools.

## MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF THIS STEP GIVEN BY COLONEL BRECKINEIDGE'S COUNSEL.

Washington, April 17 - Counsel for Congressman new trial of Madeline Pollarl's suit against their

he case, granting the written in plaintiff's counsel and in cel by counsel for the de-

endant. T For errors of law contained in the charge of the Court to the jury

K For errors of the Court in commenting on the
evidence of wilnesses and on witnesses whose
restlings was offered on the trial.

P For specific errors to be assigned hereafter on
the hearing of this motion.

The motion is stend by Putterworth & Dowell

The motion is signed by Butterworth & Dowell, John T. Sheiby, William A. McKenney and Phill R. Thompson, counsel for defendant.

our of Appeals.

Nearly at the members of the Pollard-Brecking the hard have talked freely atom the reasons that before them to declars in favor of the plaintiff. If the state of the testiment of the Balantiff of the state of the testiment of the Balantiff. If the state of the testiment of the Balantiff of the state of the state

said.

There was a wide range in the amounts named furiers for damages to the plantiff. One member and to give \$1, another \$10,000 and another \$10,000 evend jurans named \$15,000 and as that was about average it was adopted by the jury.

COMMISSIONER CRAM SPEAKS STRONGLY. J. Sergeant Cram, the President of the Dock bard, spid vestorday in regard to the charges about the building of the American Line pier:

im willing to accept all the responsibility, if my am wining to accept at the responsibility, it my colleagues would allow me to, of bringing the American Line to this city from Jersey. There was no mystery about it. We built a splendid pier for the line. It has not an equal in the world. We case it to the line for a big sum. It is a relit to the city and a credit to the Dock Board. We found that the water on the south side of the pier was too shallow to allow of the big ships of he line coming in with safety at low water, are despensed the water to thirty-five feet, and the ine paid 8 per cent of the cost. The bottom of he slip was of solid rock and it had to be blasted at. I do not believe that anywhere before blasting has been done thirty-five feet under water, me of our best divers lost his life in the work, then the broken stone had to be removed, and we dot estimates from everybody interested before we aid it removed. Now they say it was mud we had prediged out. That is a list by was rock blasted at and then removed, and we did it well and heaply."

Two "cuckoos" are in a bad position in this city

just row. Of course, several dozen of that breed the hopeleasty despondent in Washington, but their fate is not so bad as that of the two here. They 315 East Thirty-fifth-st., and John Ryan, ninet years old, of No. 35 East Thirty-fourth-st. They years old, of No. 245 East Thirty-fourth-at. They belong to the local "Cuckoo" gang, which lounges about East Thirty-fourth-at, On April 8, William Joy, of No. 224 East Thirty-third-at, was going home with a can of beer, when Kelley engaged him in conversation. The "Cuckoo" accompanied him home and they drank together. Then, with his "cuckoo" cry, Kelley summoned several companions, including itvan, and more beer was brought. "Knockerout" drops were put in Joy's beer and he became unconscious.

Then the gang robbed him of nearly all his clothing, and triel to assault his wife, who was in bed ill. She resisted vigorously and the "Cuckoos" finally left her. The two were arrested, On their plea of guilty, Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, senterced them to State's prison for six years each.

ONE CRANK DID ALL THE WORK. In answer to an invitation from B. Bernstein,

mechanical constructor and president of all the companies controlling the Bernstein patents, a number of reporters and students assembled in Bernstein exhibited a mechanical construction repact natural motion of each.

was at one end of the little apparatus and by a was at one end of the little apparatus and by a single turn showed the sun revolving on its axis, the earth revolving on its axis with a movement describing a figure eight and in the line of an eight revolving around the sun, while the moon describes a spiral around the carth. The apparatus is designed as an adjunct to instruments already in use by which the "eight movement" cannot be demonstrated. Mr. Hernstein has a theory based on reciprocal power which he has applied in practice to almost everything from a glove fastener to a ship's propeller, and by the little instrument—worked by a crank—demonstrated that even the planets and the birds are governed in their movements by the principles which he has discovered.

The Secret of Strength. (In 8 Acts.)

> Here you see another position, But you must be in condition. A system with a splendid tone Will always balance itself alone. By the use of the Genuine Johann Hoft's Malt Extract,

4th ACT.

It exalts the energies, stimulates the nutritive powers, improves the appetite and all

digestion. It can be used for man, woman or child. Matchless as a tonic in convalescence. Purchasers are warned against imposition and disappointment. Insist upon the Genum, which must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Agents, 152 & 154 Franklin St., New York.

### THE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS. THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS SUSTAINED IN SUPERVISOR RYDER'S RIGHTS UPHELD.

Allany, April 17. In the case of the People ex rel. the Press Publishing Company, appellant, against James J. Martin and others as Police Commissioners of New-York City, the Court of Appeals

Apected manimous.

The Court of Appeals to-day gave a unactinous recision affirming the order directing the issuance of a writ of peremptory mandamus in the case of a writ of peremptory mandamus in the case of the People or rel. John I Hyder against the clerk he People or rel. John I Hyder against the clerk

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Statutes, and argued that, as the South Portland was not a vessel fitted out for belligerent purposes, but a merchant ship, having a speed of only eight and a half knots an hour, exclodector Hendricks had no warrant of law to refuse her clearance papers.

The steamer had a Galling gun, L381,000 cartridges, 4.90 muskets, ninety rides and other munitions of war on beard, valued at \$40,000, consigned to Gonzalez at Port of Spain, Trindaid. She was detained in this port at the time under the provisions of the resultably laws on the complaint of the Venezuelan.

used as a cruiser.

Used as a cruiser.

Under the rulins of the Court and the verdict of the jury, which was rendered for the amount of the damages proved on the trial, it was held that munitions of war shipped on a merchant vessel are to be regarded as articles of merchandise, the shipment of which does not involve a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States.

#### A MANDAMUS FOR THE MAYOR. Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, has issued

a mandamus, returnable before him to-morrow, requiring the Mayor, Aldermon and Commonalty of New-York to show cause why they should not be required to pay bills of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which appeared in the parade at the Columbian celebration of October, 1892, and of Charles H. Koster, for decorating reviewing stands. The demand of the National Guard of Pennsylvania

amounts to \$1,560 s, and includes that the force of horses and car fares. The Koster bill foots up \$500.

Platt & Bowers are the counsel for the plaintiffs in these cases, and on April 12 served notice on George J. Gould, John H. Starin and Pavid Barks, the committee which audited the Columbian chims, that the mendamus would be applied for if the elatins were not settled. As the committee had finished its labors, its members doubted their power to respect their report and act on these casims. Secretary C. G. F. Wahle, of the Committee of One Hundred, told the lawyers having charge of these claims that the bill of the National Guard of Pennsylvania had been received by him, but mislaid, and that neither claim had been rejected by the Auditing Committee.

Corporation Counsel Clark will represent the city in the mandamus proceedings to-morrow.

Mrs. Philopina May, in a trial yesterday before Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas and a jury, won a verdict of \$500 against the Manhattan jury, won a vertice of \$500 against the Mannattan Elevated Railroad Company. In trying to get on a Second-ave, train, at One-humbred-and-twenty-nintast, on the evening of August 7, 1892, she did not notice, owing to the poor light, the open space between the platform and the train. She had a child in her arms. She fell through to the track below, and was, on account of the injuries she sustained, confined to her bed for nine weeks.

OTHER CREDITORS TO GET A SHARE. Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, gave a iam H. Riker, of notes for about \$28,000 to his father William B. Riker, on February 12, 1892, was made for the purpose of defrauding other creditors, and is, therefore, vold. The Court holds that at that time the son was hopolessly insolvent. Young Riker carried on the drug business at Nos. 351 and 355 Sixth-ave. He sold the business for \$100,009 on February 12, 1892, to a company which was formed by his father and three others. They retained \$12,000 for a fountain, and paid young Riker \$88,000, of which about \$50,000 was in cash and \$33,000 in notes. Young Riker was largely in debt at that time, and is said to have owed his father \$128,000. He turned over almost the entire proceeds of the sale of his business to his father. William Comyns, a judgment creditor of young Riker, for \$5,095, through his counsel, John J. Adams, brought a suit attacking the transfer of the property to the father.

#### RAILROADS IN LITIGATION. An order was signed by Judge Patterson, of the

Supreme Court, yesterday, denying a motion for an injunction to restrain the Chicago, Great Western Railroad Company from holding possession of, or operating, the property of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company, under a lease

wagnied several years ago. The order was granted in the suit brought by James M. French, who is each of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City each of the Chicago, St. Pain and Kansai Chy Railway Company, and fifty first mortgage bonds for \$1,000 each of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company. The purpose of the suit was in have the scheme for the reorganization of the \$2. Paul Company, by lease to the Great Western Company, and the substitution of the stock of the Great Western Company, and of the Northwestern Company, and of the Northwestern Company, declared llegal, so as to have the lease cancelled and so that the Great Western Company he directed to restore to the St. Paul Company all the property which had come into its possession unter the lease.

Mr. French and other bondholders objected to this scheme, charging that it was brought about by collision, and was for the purpose of dissipaing the property of the St. Paul Company, and that it object was to freeze out the bondholders. These accusations were dealed specifically. A demurre to the complaint was argued yesterday before Judge Patterson, who, after listening to the discussion, reserved his decision.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS. Rallway Company, and fifty first mortgage bonds

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS. Annette F. McGrath, whose suit against Charles P. Bates for a separation was dismissed in the

Superior Court, has taken an appeal to the General Term of that court. William Wahl, thirty years old, is suing his count, Herman Wahl, for \$5,600, in the Court of Common He seeks this sum as damages because Herman pulled out his beard on August 9, 1892, in a

Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, has refused to allow Dr. Jacob Kurnezunge to change his name to Jacob Werner because the pe-tifioner has not been naturalized. His name in German means "short tongue." Werner is his

mother's name.

The certificate of incorporation of the National Safe Deposit Company of New-York was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. It has a capital of \$200,600. The directors are James S. Granniss, Isaac F. Lloyd, John W. Auchincioss, and F. O. Barton, of New-York, and James C. Holden, of Madison, N. J. John A. Fonda, of Brooklyn, and Theodore W. Morris, of Freehold, N. J. Argument on the motion to make permanent the injunction restraining John Jacob Astor from building a stable at Sixty-fifth-st, and Madison-ave., was adjourned until to morrow in the Superior County yesterday.

court calendars for to-morrow is: Nos. 371, 125, 375, 378, 379, 384, 287 and 289

NEUTRALITY LAWS CONSTRUED.

MUNITIONS OF WAR MAY BE SHIPPED AS MERCHANDISE ON VESSELS NOT FITTED AS CRUIFERS.

An important case was tried yesterday before Judge Shipman and a jury in the United States Circuit Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Barrett, Judge Shipman and a jury in the United States Circuit Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Barrett, Judge Shipman and a jury in the United States Circuit court—Part II—Before Ingraham, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear. Circuit Court—Part II—Before Ingraham, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III—Before Ingraham, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear. Circuit Court—Part III—Before Ingraham, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear. Circuit Court—Part III—Before Ingraham, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear. Circuit Court—Part III—Before Audience, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear. Circuit Court—Part III—Before Adjusted to Circuit Court—Part III—Before Adjusted to Superior Court—Special Term—Before Gideresieve, J.—Superior Court—Part III—Before Adjusted Circuit Court—Part III—Before Adjusted to Superior Court—Special Term—Before Gideresieve, J.—Nas. 2021. 16573, a03, 1705, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708, 1708,

May 7.
Superior Court-Trial Term-Part I-Before Pages, INos 1480, 1100, 1404, 407, 1305, 1158, 2051, Clear.
Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts II and III-Adjourned Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts H and III—Adjourned for the term.
Surregate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—Matter,
Surregate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—Matter,
etc., of Solomon Benthner, at 10:20 a. m. Wills for probable Eugene A. Livingston, James H. Gaffney, Edward TraGeau. Eva Rosenbaum, Dedrick H. Dalimann, Cornella
T. Hunter, John H. Boynton, Mary Ward, Mary E. Val
Wormer, at 10:30 a. m.
Surrogates Court—Trial Term—Before Pitagerald, S.—
No day calendar,
Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Bookstaver, J.—
Nos. 14, 21, Clear,
Common Pleas—Equity Term—Before Bischoff, it. J.—

\$2. 60. Case uninsished.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Proc. J—

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II—Before Proc. J—

Nos. 1897, 1712, 1015, 1395, 1586, 1680, 1680, 1871, 1573, 1692, 1313, 1815, 1816, 1436, 1702, 1811, 1413, 2987, 1332, 1838, 1750, 821, 1030, 1692, 1517, 1517, 1518, 1530, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503, 1503,

-Causes to be sent from Part I for trial. Case undistaled.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part III—Before Giegerich,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part I for trial Clear.
City Court—Special Term—Before McCarthy, J.—Motions.
City Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Newburget, J.—
Nos. 1248, 1308, 1842, 795, 1809, 1806, 881, 1942, 1948, 343,
3298, 133, 1973, 1873, 1918, 1936, 1941, 1855, 2021, 523,
1875, 1905, 661, Case unfinished.
City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Van Wyck, J.
Nos. 2518, 1987, 1576, 1577, 1538, 1492, 1472, 1473, 3524,
1481, 2107, 2202, 532, 17304, 109, 661, 3304, 1535, 1971,
190, 2241, 2242, 1478, 1538, 2187, 663, 2245, 2246, 2248,
2250, 2088, Cheor.
City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Ehrlich, C. J.—
Nos. 962, 2067, 1982, 1984, 1984, 1984, 2165, 2168, 228,
1964, 1615, 2060, 728, 2121, 2124, 2125, 2132, 2148, 238,
1666, Clear.
City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Firsimons, J.
—Short causes: Nos. 3563, 3300, 3511, 3792, 3411, 376,
3780, 3790, 3702, 3703. Equity cases: Nos. 140, 115, Clear.

REFERES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Beach, J.—Livingston vs. Lewis & Fowler Manefacturing Co. Fred Gelber.

By Judge Patterson—Olmstead vs. Whepley, John B.
Pine.

By Barrett, J.—People, etc., vs. Madison Square Bank
(In re King), William H. Willis.

Common Pleas.

By Bookstaver, J.—Duhrkop vs. White, Louis Hanneman.

man. Superior Court.

By Gildensleeve, J.—Henck vn. Berachah Mission and others, Henry W. Johnson.

RECEIVER APPOINTED. By Bookstaver, J.—Edding Brewing Company vs. OSA-livan, Leuis Hannemann.

MADE INSANE BY HER HUSBAND'S DEATE. Peter Vandam, a waiter, sixty years old, living at No. 133 West Twenty-eighth-st., dropped dead at Twenty-eighth-st. and Sixth-ave. at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. When the news was told to Mrs. Vandam, she at once became violently insane Mrs. Vandam, she at once became violently insate and tried to jump out of the window. About II o'clock at night. Policeman Reid, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, went to the house and found it in an uproar. Mrs. Vandam was raving, and betwo children were crouching in a corner, scared from the death. One is a boy, Louis, nine years off, the other a girl of seven. Reid called an ambulance and sent the woman to Bellevue Haspital, and in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday the two children were committed to the care of he Sisters of St. Francis.

VACCINATING CITY DEPARTMENT PEOPLE. It is the intention of the Health Department vaccinate as many of the city employes as possible this present week. Two doctors have already visited the City Hall and held a "vaccinating bee" in the rooms of the Board of Aldermen, and with fairs rooms of the Board of Aldermen, and with fairs good success. Yesterday another Board of Hesith doctor went to the offices of the Commissioner of Accounts and vaccinated every one in the pace, from Commissioner Owens down to the office boy. The Finance Department will be reached to-day, and before the end of the week the doctors will probably visit the Corporation Counsel's office. It is expected that some difficulty will be experienced there are several young women in the office who have decided views on the question of allowing a Board of Health doctor to vaccinate them.

Why? Pearline—the only Washing Compound

ever imitated.